WEATHER
Partly Cloudy
Somewhat Warmer
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★ Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 10 — New York, Thursday, January 11, 1945 — (12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

4 MAJOR TOWNS ON LUZON TAKEN

We Push Inland: Broadening their hold on the Lingayen Gulf beachhead at Luzon (see A on map) Gen. MacArthur's invasion forces yesterday drove several miles inland against light Japanese resistance. It was reported the Yank's beachhead now extended from San Faiban to points beyond Lingayen City, over 20 miles westward.

Lingayen and Its Airfield Seized by Advancing Yanks

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Thursday, Jan. 11 (UP). —Tank-led U. S. Sixth Army veterans advanced four miles into northwestern Luzon and seized four major towns, including Lingayen, in the first 24 hours of their invasion of the main island in the Philippines, it was announced today.

Driving forward against negligible Japanese opposition, the Americans captured, in addition to Lingayen, the coastal towns of Dagupan, Mangaldan and San Fabian which stretch west to east across the beachhead, which front dispatches said had been lengthened to about 20 miles.

All four towns are on surfaced highways leading to Manila, approximately 103 miles away. Dagupan, Mangaldan and San Fabian are on the narrow-gauge railway to the Philippines capital.

The Lingayen airfield was also captured, and engineers are lengthening its runways.

The four-mile penetration of Luzon put the Americans within approximately a mile of the great plains leading down to Manila, about 103 miles away. Capture of Lingayen airdrome was confirmed by the daily Allied Headquarters communique.

SOLID FRONT

The Allied Headquarters bulletin said the four main invasion beachheads had been linked up into a solid, 15-mile front, but front dispatches indicated that the Americans had fanned out over a 20-mile stretch of the Lingayen coast. The bulletin covered the first 24 hours of the invasion through 9:30 a.m. Wednesday (8:30 p.m. Tuesday, EWT). The Japanese, it was announced, are "feverishly" bringing up troops.

The Japanese still have not been able to mount serious resistance, it was announced.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur predicted confidently that the Japanese would be brought to battle and defeated on the great plain north of Manila.

The Americans were reported moving over highways leading across coastal swamps which extend five miles behind the beachhead from a point six miles west of Lingayen City 13 miles eastward to Dagupan, rail and highway center. There are five major highways leading inland from the beachhead between San Fabian and Lingayen.

The coastal swamps are backed up by the Calmay River, and the Americans are reported driving for it at full speed in an attempt to seize the bridges before the Japanese can blow them up.

Warplanes supporting the invasion made extensive sweeps over all areas of Luzon. In an attack on Clark Field, 47 miles northwest of Manila and 62 miles from the beachhead, the Americans destroyed or damaged 34 grounded planes. Enemy air activity now has been reduced to a negligible scale, it was announced.

Soviets Take 1,000 Blocks in Budapest

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Vinson Sets Cattle Ceilings

Boosts Subsidy But Protection Of Consumer Seen Key Problem

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From Inside Greece

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Back May's Work-Fight Bill

Administration Officials Cite Need for Manpower

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Where's Tokyo Fleet? Asks Japanese Army General Homma

In the midst of the usual Japanese bluster that accompanies every American landing, a nervous voice was heard yesterday on the Axis airwaves. It was the voice of Gen. Masaharu Homma, former commander-in-chief in the Philippines.

Homma, the army leader, showed his impatience with the Japanese navy. The German agency, DNB, gave him the facilities to express his uneasiness.

The American landing on Luzon, said Homma, in his interview with DNB, is a serious threat to the Japanese positions in East Asia, and must not be underestimated.

"It is to be assumed," Homma continued, "that the Japanese grand fleet will now abandon its passiveness and will deal the enemy on this battlefield the same blows which have been dealt Eisenhower's forces in Europe."

Vinson Puts Price Ceiling on Livestock; Protection of Consumer Seen Necessary

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson yesterday took a long step toward solving the meat crisis by placing price ceilings on livestock.

In announcing the order, Vinson said its purpose was "to make it possible for the Office of Price Administration to secure more effective control of live cattle and continue to protect the consumer against any increase in the price of meat."

The ceiling set at $18 per hundredweight for live steer and calves, become effective Jan. 29. Slaughter quotas were set in the order.

Vinson directed the Defense Supplies Corp. to increase subsidy payments on choice beef from $1 to $2 and on good beef from $1.45 to $1.95 per hundredweight. On July 2, the ceiling will be lowered to $17.50 and the subsidy to choice cattle to $1.50.

Consumer and labor leaders yesterday viewed the ceilings as a step in the right direction but stressed the need for adequate government subsidies to guarantee current retail price levels.

The new ceiling without an additional increase in subsidy to the slaughterers, will result in an increase of some eight cents a pound. This cannot be charged to the consumer, insisted Barney Rosenstein, secretary of the Joint Emergency Meat Committee.

Rosenstein said that the four-state conference planned in Washington for Friday of consumer, labor and retail leaders and congressmen and senators from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maryland, would study the new regulation and propose any changes needed to make it more effective.

"We of the committee," said Rosenstein, "feel that it is a step in the right direction. We have always called for adequate subsidies. But the new ceilings must not upset the retail price levels."

PROPER ALLOCATION

He stressed the need for a proper allocation program with government control to smash the black market.

The office of Daniel P. Woolley, regional price administrator, who was in Washington yesterday, released a statement praising the directive as "a long step forward toward providing a largr meat supply."

"It is aimed at putting a lid on competition for choice and good grade. As far as the regional office is concerned we are definitely opposed to any increase in consumer prices on meat."

Mildred A. Gutwilig, chairman of the New York City Consumer Council, expresed the hope that the new subsidy would be sufficient to maintain current wholesale and retail ceilings.

"But only time and commercial experience will show that," said the consumer leader.

Commissioner of Markets Henry M. Brundage painted a gloomy picture of the new order saying that it would do nothing to end the black market and meat shortage.

Jack Kranis, counsel for the Meat Action Committee, a group of retailers, also felt that "it was a patched-up job and it's going to blow up in our faces very soon."

Councilman Michael J. Quill speaking for the City CIO said the directive was a "beginning of the solution of the problem of the meat crisis." More time, however, is needed to study the directive, he said, but from a summary glance it would appear that New York City would be getting its fair share of supply.

GROPPERGRAMS

The cattlemen threaten to fight ceilings, but Vinson wasn't cowed.

If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive $1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

UAW Chiefs Air Strong Pledge Plea

By DOROTHY LOEB

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—A powerful appeal for unconditional reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge until complete victory over the Axis was made over station WXYZ here last night by R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers; George Addes, secretary-treasurer; Richard T. Leonard, regional director and John Gibson, state CIO president.

Walter Reuther, UAW vice-president, also spoke for reaffirmation, but qualified his plea by urging a time limit, "until after Germany is defeated."

The broadcast, organized by the National UAW Committee to Uphold the No-strike Pledge, was initiated to win "yes" votes in the referendum on the pledge now being conducted among the millions and a quarter UAW members across the country. Ballots are now in the mail. Deadline for voting is Feb. 17 for civilians and Feb. 28 for UAW servicemen.

Thomas' speech was delivered by Leonard, as the UAW head was unable to be present.

The answer to the question in the referendum carries with it also the answer to the future of the UAW, Thomas asserted.

"Failure to renew the pledge," he warned, "might fatally endanger the union's existence in the months ahead and certainly in the postwar period when the servicemen come home."

He frankly asserted that management abuses were to be found in "all too many cases," but he demanded to know why labor should punish itself and the nation to "get back" at such concerns.

"A day of reckoning is coming," he predicted. "When that day comes, labor needs the servicemen at its side. If we today insist on our right to strike, we will forfeit our right to their postwar cooperation."

He urged a "yes" vote "with all the emphasis at my command" and said that it would serve notice that the UAW was "a union of patriotic Americans determined to continue production until the Axis is crushingly defeated."

Addes, Gibson and W. G. Grant, committee chairmen who presided during the broadcast, also urged reaffirmation until the final defeat of Germany and Japan. Addes said that he spoke also for Richard T. Frankensteen, UAW vice-president.

REUTHER'S DOUBLE TALK

Reuther, whose behavior at the Grand Rapids convention gave rescinders the strength to force the referendum on the union at this crucial moment in the war, contributed what can only be called "double-talk" to the radio discussion. Take this, for example:

"I believe that the vote should be to keep the no-strike pledge for the duration of the war," he said, but then added:

"I favor extending the present pledge until Germany is defeated."

"After that I favor continuing the pledge **only** (the emphasis is Reuther's) in those plants producing materials for our warfare against Japan.

"Once Germany is defeated, I favor the resumption of full and untrammeled collective bargaining in those auto, aircraft and parts plants engaged in non-war civilian production."

This is a restatement of Reuther's defeated convention proposal.

Its renewal during the referendum sows confusion because the only question asked in the poll is: "Do you favor the action of the ninth

(Continued on Back Page)

Vandenberg Tries Flanking Attack on Dumbarton Oaks

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The expected frontal attack by the GOP on the President's plea for international cooperation failed to materialize in the Senate today.

Instead, there was an indirect attack by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.), who said that he agreed with the President's warning against "perfectionism" in foreign relations, but proceeded to criticize the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

SEN. VANDENBERG

Vandenberg said that the United States should not be the only "silent partner."

"There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in Moscow, when Moscow wants to assert unilateral war and peace aims which collide with ours," he declared.

"There seems to be no fear of disunity, no hesitation in London, when Mr. Churchill proceeds upon his unilateral way to make decisions often repugnant to our ideas and our ideals."

Vandenberg reserved most of his criticism for Soviet "unilateral actions," which he attributed to "a perfectly understandable" fear of a revived German military power.

The Michigan Senator said he favored a "hard and fast treaty" between the major Allies to assure "military cooperation in the peremptory use of force, if needed, to keep Germany and Japan demilitarized."

VANDENBERG BARGAINS

But after making what seemed to be a constructive gesture, Vandenberg threatened the Dumbarton Oaks plan by stating he was "not prepared to permanently guarantee the spoils of an unjust peace."

And he demanded in return for his proposed treaty that the United States insist that "whatever immediate unilateral decisions have to be made in consequence of military need" must be subject to final revision after the war.

Senator Tom Connally (D-Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, obviously feared Vandenberg was trying to side-step Dumbarton Oaks.

Connally said the "greatest assurance" the United States can give its Allies is to stand by the Dumbarton Oaks convention.

Unrest in other countries, he said, "arise from a fear that the United States will not ratify an international organization for peace just as we failed to ratify one at the end of the last world war."

Connally said "evidence of disunity" here at home was also not reassuring to our Allies.

SEES DEFINITE POLICY

The Texas Senator disputed the contention that the United States has no foreign policy, and contended that it has a definite policy "devoted to international peace."

It would be a good idea, Connally suggested, "to withhold too much discussion" until after the meeting betweeen the President, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

While complimenting Vandenberg for his speech, Senator Warren Austin (R-Vt.), differed with his criticism of the pacts made by the Soviet Union with France, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain.

Austin said these pacts were "first steps" toward a more inclusive security organization.

Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.), whom the isolationists recently put on the Foreign Relations Committee, made his contribution by suggesting that two Senators accompany the President to his forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Senator Homer Ferguson (R-Mich), proposed a Senate resolution favoring "at the earliest possible moment" a security organization along the lines of Dumbarton Oaks, but also stressing that the United States "intends to do its utmost to bring about the application" of the Atlantic Charter, and urging immediate formation of a United Nations Council.

Report Yugoslav Regency Coming

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UP). — King Peter of Yugoslavia probably will announce tomorrow his acceptance of a regency council for his Balkan country, thus paving the way for reorganizing the Yugoslav Government under the premiership of Marshal Tito, it was reported tonigh.t

Peter conferred today with Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Following Peter's conference with the British leaders, the Yugoslav Government announced that a press conference would be held at the Yugoslav embassy tomorrow noon, and a communique issued.

Argentina Tries Bluff

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10 (UP).—Argentina today announced that it will abstain from attending any further meetings of the Pan-American Union as long as the union "continues to disregard Argentina's rights."

Waving a white rag as a flag of surrender, a German medical corpsman stands in front of one of the guns of an American tank near Humain, Germany.

Plane Wreck Kills 24 In Crash at Burbank

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (UP).—A passenger liner of of the American Airlines, en route from New York to Los Angeles, crashed in a heavy fog five miles from the Burbank airport today and burst into flames, killing the 24 persons aboard — 18 soldiers, three sailors and three crew members.

The big plane crashed against the side of a small canyon near the Burbank city limits after circling the Burbank air terminal for 25 minutes, unable to land because of a fog which limited visibility and held the flight ceiling to 700 feet.

Sheriff's deputies, Red Cross crews and airport rescue squads, which reached the wreckage as the fog lifted, reported that all 24 were dead when they arrived.

Names of the servicemen passengers were withheld pending notification of kin.

The crew members were Capt. J. R. McCauley, pilot; R. G. Etner, co-pilot, and Lilo Docken, stewardess, all of Burbank.

CABIN SPLIT OPEN

The liner struck the east side of the canyon. The motors buried themselves in the hillside and the cabin was split open, exposing the charred bodies inside. Most of the metal parts of the plane were burned or melted, and small brush around the wreckage was burning.

Neither the wheels nor landing flaps were down.

Hear Browder at Monday's Lenin Rally Madison Square Garden

Soviets Take 1000 Budapest Blocks

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UP).—Soviet tank and artillery forces today advanced to within one and one-quarter miles of Komarno, supply base of the German drive toward Budapest, while inside the encircled Hungarian capital, Soviet forces captured more than 1,000 city blocks—the greatest number in the 15-day siege of the city.

As the Soviets turned artillery fire on Komarno, 12-way Czechoslovak rail and highway center on the north bank of the Danube River, the German counter-offensive aimed at the relief of battle-torn Budapest slackened slightly and Berlin admitted that the Red Army had counterattacked violently in one sector.

In the drive on Komarno, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2d Ukrainian Army advanced up to four miles along an 11-mile front north of the Danube and cut the city's direct rail link with German Silesia and with the Budapest-Bratislava-Vienna rail line by the capture of the rail station of Stara Dala.

Also seizing Martos, six miles due north of Komarno, the Red Army advanced to within 81 miles southeast of Vienna, and 50 miles southeast of Bratislava, capital of the puppet Axis state of Slovakia.

At the same time, the Soviets won Tegelna, one and one-quarter miles northeast of Komarno. They reached the east bank of the merged Vahnitra rivers, protecting the city, and captured more han 800 prisoners, Moscow announced.

TRAPPED NAZIS

In Budapest, the trapped Nazi garrison, whose hopes of relief after nine days of some of the greatest tank battles on the eastern front were fading, gave up 1,000 city blocks to the Red Army a total of 3,241.

The Soviets also won the great northeastern industrial suburb of Wipest and Rakospalota, seized the districts of Kaposztasmegyer, Aplotaujfalu, Pestujhely and Kossuthfalva cleared out the industrial suburb of Kispest, and also took the large factory town of Csepel on Csepel Island.

More than 3,000 enemy troops were captured in Budapest, Moscow said.

Meanwhile northwest of Budapest, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army again held off enemy attempts to pierce the Soviet ring around the capital and destroyed 40 enemy tanks Tuesday, Moscow said.

British Wipe Out Tip Of Ardennes Bulge

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UP).—British troops wiped out the 25-square-mile western tip of the Ardennes bulge today, capturing eight towns in four-mile advances in the wake of the retreating Germans, while U. S. forces farther east encircled and began liquidating the strongholds of La Roche and Vielsalm.

(The German DNB agency announced the evacuation of St. Hubert, 15 miles west of Bastogne and western anchor of the German defense line running across the center of the salient.)

The Germans' drive on Strasbourg, however, took on menacing proportions as they drove the French First Army to within 10 miles of the city. Air observers reported 70 tanks were supporting the drive, and 50 more had moved to the east bank of the Rhine opposite Colmar, ready to cross as reinforcements.

The U. S. Second "hell on wheels" armored division captured the town of Samree, three miles northeast of La Roche, winning the first big tank battle of the Ardennes counter-offensive after a two-day fight into which the Germans threw V-bombs as well as armor.

Another U. S. armored task force, which cut around La Roche from the northwest, stood about eight miles from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army vanguards pressing up from the south.

To the east, near the base of the bulge, Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin's 82nd Airborne Division fought its way into Vielsalm.

A big new tank battle was reported five miles southwest of Vielsalm in the village of Bihain, where German troops, heavily supported by armor and mobile guns, were battling to stem the U. S. Third Armored Division's drive on Houffalize.

Patton's forces drove to within four and one-half miles of Houffalize from the south in a new half-mile gain northeast of Bastogne and the converging gunfire of the two armies turned the road junction into an inferno of burning German vehicles.

The Third Army also recaptured bitterly contested Tillet, eight miles west of Bastogne, and in whittling down the German salient south of Bastogne captured Bettlange and Villers Labonne Eau.

The Germans battled to hold open their last serviceable lifeline through the salient, the highway angling southwestward from St. Vith, through Houffalize, to the St. Hubert area.

The British Sixth Airborne Division recaptured Bure today.

Gaining up to four miles on a 16-mile front covering the western face and northern shoulder of the bulge, the British also captured Grupont, Harsin, Ambly, Forrieres, Bande, Hodister and Warisy.

Preparing the way for our invasion of Luzon on Monday U.S. airmen are shown as they blasted Japanese ships in Manila harbor. Giant geysers of water shoot skyward, the black one indicating a hit.

Administration Backs May's 'Work-Fight' Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Administration officials today urged pasage of the new May "'work or fight" bill which applies the principle of national service to all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

Officials who endorsed the measure pending passage of a more comprehensive service bill included Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard and Julius A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board.

Patterson flatly opposed putting anti-labor stingers into the bill, such as making it an anti-strike measure, proposed by Reps. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) and Paul Stewart (D-Okla).

While condemning any strike in war-time, Patterson said that strikes "have not materially retarded production."

"The no-strike pledge given by national leaders of labor has in the main been carried out by labor," he told the House Military Affairs Committee.

Attempts to include anti-labor provisions in the bill will probably be made in committee and on the floor of the House.

WAR JOB

As it now stands, the measure provides that any registrant under Selective Service between the ages of 18 and 45 who quit an essential job can be directed by his local draft board to take a war job.

In the event of refusal, the registrant can be inducted into the Army for regular military service or for a special service unit.

Both Bard and Patterson explained that there is no real need for these special service units, and that they are for making them as unattractive as possible in order to keep them from growing too big.

They made it plain that they preferred direct penalty measures in the form of fines or prison terms.

LABOR'S FEARS

Labor representatives here have feared the use of labor battallions as a means of breaking unions and depressing wage standards.

But the bill specifically states that the special service units cannot be used in war plants without certification by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and his labor-management-agriculture advisory board.

Col. Francis Keesling, Selective Service liaison officer, declared that Byrnes had consulted the board as well as government agencies on the new compromise national service bill.

Patterson and other government witnesses favored inclusion of women and older men in national service legislation.

In explaining the need for national service legislation, Patterson said that 1,600,000 more men will be needed in the next six months.

The Army will need 900,000 for military service, and 700,000 additional workers will be needed for war production.

Krug declared that production estimates for 1945 have recently been stepped up from $56,500,000,000 to $64,000,000,000.

Berle Nominated As Envoy to Brazil

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—President Roosevelt today nominated former assisant secretary of state Adolf A. Berle, Jr., to be the new U. S. Ambassador to Brazil.

Mexico Delegates on Way Soon to London

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10.—Mexico's delegates to the Feb. 6 World Labor Conference in London will leave here in time to attend the first International Labor Organization meeting Jan. 25 in London, it is learned here.

Spain Patriots Appeal to Allies Against Franco

The Spanish Junta Suprema of National Union has appealed to United Nations ambassadors and ministers in Madrid to intercede against a new wave of Franco terror.

In a special memorandum, the Spanish resistance movement listed the names of scores of patriots recently assassinated, La Presena, Spanish daily here, reported yesterday in a dispatch from Paris.

The Toulouse edition of Reconquista de Espana, Junta Suprema organ, has revealed that at least 86 political prisoners were killed last month, most of them in the Madrid Provincial prison. The victims were first tortured and horribly mutilated.

Maj. Bong Retired As Combat Flier

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (UP).—Maj. Richard I. Bong, America's ace of aces in World War II, has been retired as a combat flier.

The 24-year-old Poplar, Wis., farm boy, who has shot down 40 Japanese planes, announced his enforced "retirement" from combat last night.

Bong is en route to his home where he will marry Miss Marjorie Vattendahl, Superior, Wis., on Feb. 10.

New Hungarian Gov't Hailed

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Hungarian Provisional Government's declaration of war against Germany and the Hungarian quislings was supported enthusiastically by the Hungarian American Council for Democracy, which held an enlarged national executive board meeting here this weekend.

Mayor Edward Kelly, Sen. Scott W. Lucas and Rep. Dorothy Taft Douglas sponsored a banquet to the delegates after the conference.

The meeting returned greetings sent from London by Count Michael Karolyi, former president of the Hungarian Republic and leader of the World Free Hungary Movement.

URGE RELIEF

Creation of a united American relief organization for Hungary was urged by the delegates. An eventual all-Hungarian American Congress was proposed to achieve broad political unity.

Speakers included Judge John Gutknecht, head of the American Lawyers Guild; Prof. Moholy Nagy, Prof. Gerhart Schachter, radio commentator Clifton Attley, Dr. Albert Parry of the Foreign Relations Association, Dr. Ernest Lowinger, representing Mayor Kelly.

British Say ELAS Asks Truce

The EAM, Greece's National Liberation Front, has requested a truce in the 40-day battle, the British communique from Athens claimed last night, while British armies continued their punitive expedition and were approaching the Parnassus-Hellicon mountain range, about 100 miles north of Athens.

Gen. Ronald M. Scobie announced that two EAM representatives, reported earlier to be EAM secretary, Dmitri Partsalides, and the Communist leader Jean Zegvos, had made no counter-proposals. The British terms were expected to be announced shortly.

There was no confirmation of this truce offer from any other quarters. Another report from Athens that the Union of Popular Democracy Party (ELD) had broken away from the rest of the EAM, was likewise unconfirmed.

Meanwhile, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, head of a government which includes no EAM leaders, declared that he would form a new national army. But he excluded any help from "volunteer organizations," which presumably means the ELAS.

British public opinion continues to criticize both the Churchill government and Gen. Plastiras. Demands for a complete explanation are expected when the House of Commons reconvenes next Tuesday.

Plastiras was reported to have said that his new national army would "annihilate" the EAM in the rest of Greece.

Some 150 EAM leaders are reported to have been arrested in the Athens area. Greek police are imposing horrible punishments on EAM leaders and the 12,000 ELAS fighters, reported captured since Dec. 3.

British Foreign Office spokesmen deny the reprisals, but the British public is far from satisfied.

At the same time, criticism is mounting in London against the fact that Gen. Ronald M. Scobie has pushed his armored columns beyond the Attica region, which Churchill had originally insisted was all he wanted to control.

Northeast of Athens, the British have driven 35 miles to the bridge at Khalkis, connecting with the isle of Euboea. In the Thebes direction, they are 100 miles above the capital.

Since most of these gains result from the voluntary withdrawal of the ELAS, their vindictive aspect has the British people riled and worried.

Teachers to Push Own State-Aid Bill

By MAX GORDON

Albany, Jan. 10.—Teachers' organizations are not going to wait until the end of the session for Gov. Dewey's proposals on revision of state aid to schools.

A meeting of education leaders here yesterday decided to re-introduce into the Legislature their own program for state grants to education, which was contained in the Young-Milmoe bill of last year, according to Dr. Arvie Eldred, head of the State Teachers Association.

The Young-Milmoe formula would have added over $30,000,000 to the $148,000,000 paid by the state to local communities for schools during the current year.

Dr. Eldred said the teachers would wait until about Feb. 1 before re-introducing their bill, in order to see what the Governor's committee studying revision of the present formula plans to do. This would still allow time for organization of the people behind their program before the budget hearings in mid-February.

The Governor, in his legislative message, promised revision of the Friedsam Formula, which now determines the disbursal of state education funds, but left details to a special committee consisting of members of his of family. The committee is not expected to report before March 1.

JOBLESS INSURANCE

Proposed changes in the state unemployment insurance system will be argued next Monday night at a conference of leaders of the Legislature, labor and industry.

Legislative leaders have indicated they are willing to meet part of labor's demand for liberalization of unemployment benefits, if labor will agree to some form of rebate of tax contributions to employers when the Unemployment Insurance Fund reaches a certain size. They do not say how much liberalization they are wiling to grant.

Current formula proposed for rebates to employers is all money above four times the amount collected by the Fund for the previous year. Thus, last year the Fund collected about $220,000,000 in contributions; according to the formula, if the Fund should top $880,000,000, everything over that would be rebated to the employers. The current Fund figure is $840,000,000.

The state's big industrial concerns are lobbying furiously for a rebate plan based on "merit-rating"; that is, those with stable employment would get more than those with a labor, or seasonal, turnover.

LEO ISAACSON

One difficulty with this plan is that it gives the employers a stake in keeping benefit payments low so as to enlarge the amount of rebate. It will thus increase employer pressure against liberalization of benefits.

RENT BILLS

Assemblyman Leo Isacson, of the Bronx, sole American Laborite in the Legislature, introduced a series of bills today to tighten rent control in the state and to lower the voting age to 18.

One rent bill would prevent dispossess proceedings if any OPA violation is found to exist. A second would prevent a landlord who violated OPA ceilings from collecting any back rent.

The voting age bill is in the form of a constitutional amendment.

These bills climax the first week of legislative activity by the American Labor Party under its present state leadership, elected in the primaries last March. In sharp Contrast to the inactivity of the previous leaders, indications are that the ALP now will be a vigorous, energetic force in helping to unite the pro-Roosevelt and progressive GOP elements behind a sound legislative program.

State Health Insurance Bill Introduced Into Assembly

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The first of several measures proposing to set up a state health insurance plan was thrown into the legislative hopper yesterday by Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Democrat, of Harlem.

The Jack measure calls for an appropriation of $100,000 to set up a health insurance fund, to be maintained by contributions of employers, employes and the state, and to provide for various types of medical care and cash benefits for illness.

A somewhat similar bill, sponsored by the state CIO, is scheduled for introduction simultaneously in the Senate and Assembly, by Sen. Seymour Halpern, Queens Republican, and Assemblyman Bernard Austin, Brooklyn Democrat.

Gov. Dewey, in his annual message, expressed opposition to passage of a health insurance bill this year. Legislators jealous of New York's reputation as leader in social legislation are, however, sensitive to the fact that California is preparing to pass a comprehensive health insurance measure and are pressing for action.

The perennial problem of the milk price spread is also engaging the attention of various legislators, including the freshman ALP representative from the Bronx, Leo Isacson.

Assemblyman Isacson introduced a measure yesterday to authorize the state agricultural commissioner to investigate, with the aid of the attorney general, the cost of distribution of milk and milk products with the idea of eliminating some of the large and growing difference between the price the farmer receives for his milk and the price you pay. Right now, the difference between the farmer's price and home delivery is nine cents a quart, or more than 50 percent of the total price.

Assemblyman Arthur Wachtel, Bronx Democrat who is the Assembly expert on milk distribution, has introduced a similar measure which would declare, however, that an emergency exists in the milk situation.

The first of what is expected to be a series of measures on liberalizing the state election laws was introduced by State Sen. Samuel Greenberg of Brooklyn. Sen. Greenberg would cut the qualification period for voting for new citizens from 90 days to 60 days.

The Worker Winding Up A Record Drive

The most successful circulation campaign in the history of The Worker is drawing to a close.

Even without the additional week through which the drive was extended, all the goals set had been fulfilled. Close to 22,000 new readers have come to The Worker.

Every phase of the campaign was a success, subscriptions, the Five-by-Five Club and the bundle orders. The Five-by-Five Club is emerging from the drive as a permanent feature of press building.

Over 18,000 subscriptions and renewals were achieved.

New York State did an outstanding job. Outstanding also was the work done in the midwest.

Yesterday Earl Browder, president of the CPA and editor-in-chief of The Worker, and John Williamson, secretary of the CPA, commended the Illinois leadership and membership for their good job. With a goal of 1,668, Illinois had achieved 1,970 or 118.1 percent of its goal by last Monday. And in the flush of triumph Illinois raised its sights to 2,500.

Browder and Williamson also congratulated Wisconsin, which wired on Monday that it had achieved its goal of 320 subs. Missouri, which was the first state to go over the top, also wired in on Monday that it had reached 172 percent of its goal of 172.

But the spirit of the drive is best exemplified by Ohio. That state had by Jan. 5 only reached 48.3 percent of its goal of 1,355. But on Saturday it announced by wire that it had gotten 276 more subs, and on Monday it wired in an additional 86. It pledged to go over the top by Jan. 15. We have not the slightest doubt that it will, as will many other states that are still lagging.

Lecture Series On Negro GIs

The first comprehensive report on how Negro troops have been faring in all theatres of combat will be made at the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, 104 W. 136 St., at 2 p.m., Saturday. Roi Ottley and Enoch P. Waters, Negro correspondents who have covered Negro troops in action on the two major fighting fronts, will participate in the ninth of a series of lectures on "A World View of the Negro Question."

Ottley, author of New World A-Comin' and a PM correspondent in England, France and Italy, has just returned after six months abroad. Water, correspondent for the Chicago Defender, Negro weekly, spent two years in the Pacific area. In addition to visiting Hawaii, New Guinea and other outpost, he interviewed countless citizens and officials of Australia on that country's racial policies.

Will Confer On Negro Job Issue

A "leadership conference" on problems of reconversion and its relation to full employment and to women in industry has been called by the National Negro Congress for Saturday afternoon at 23 W. 26 St., from 1 to 6.

Reconversion and full employment will be discussed from 1 to 3 o'clock, panel leaders being Edward Lawson, regional director of the Fair Employment Practice Committee; Samuel J. Novick, president, Electronics Corp. of America; George De Mar, Greater New York Urban League, and Elizabeth Hawes, author.

The discussion on women in industry is scheduled to begin at 3:30 and end at 6. Panel leaders are listed as Kathryn Blood, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor,

— An Editorial —

New York Does It!

WE OF THE Daily Worker congratulate the state and county leaders of the New York Communist Political Association for going over their goal in The Worker sub drive.

Through them our congratulations go to every member or sympathizer who has cooperated in this fine success.

With a quota of 9,000, New York had actually obtained 119.9 percent of that amount by last Monday. Better than that, the leading people there had pledged that by the 15th, when the extended drive ends, they will have obtained approximately 12,000 subs.

One of the campaign's achievements has been the large number of trade unionists enrolled as subscribers. Worth noting is the fact that 60 percent of the new subscriptions were for one year. Showing still further the possibility of stabilizing our subscription lists is the fact that 72 percent of expiring subs were renewed. That is a truly unusual rate.

While there were many reasons for this victory, we think the leading one is the growing appreciation of The Worker's political value. This has been underscored by the stand recently taken by our paper on so many vital issues.

The Madison Square Garden Lenin Memorial meeting Jan. 15 can also be made into a rousing celebration of this attainment. Turning out to hear the eagerly-awaited speech of Earl Browder, many thousands of new readers can join with our old readers in filling the Garden to honor The Worker sub victory, since this date also happens to fall near the 21st anniversary of our paper, first established Jan. 13, 1924.

Dubinsky Doesn't Act For Jewish Unionists

By LOUIS BUDENZ

The much-ballyhooed withdrawal of the Jewish Labor Committee from the American Jewish Conference is only one more disruptive act of that clique-run group. The so-called Labor Committee has been operated constantly for the purposes of the most violent of anti-Soviet Social Democrats.

It was under the old Hitlerite cry of "Communism" that the Jewish Labor Committee went out of the Jewish Conference Tuesday, stating that it did so because of the admission to the latter body of the Jewish section of the International Workers Order.

The Labor Committee took this dog-in-the-manger step just at the moment when the American Jewish Conference had reached the highest degree of unity in its membership and shortly after that body had been enthusiastically endorsed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

CIO SUPPORT

At the Chicago convention of the CIO in November, the Conference was backed up in a special resolution and its international Bill of Rights was given a specific OK.

This high standing of the organization and its objectives in the labor world did not hold back the Jewish Labor Committee from trying to throw a bombshell into its good work. When we examine the officers of this latter committee and how it has been manipulated, we can understand the reason why.

It is almost enough to say that the chairman of its Office Committee — and its boss in practical life —is Nathan Chanin, to let every informed person know of its Quisling-like slant. Chanin is one of the chief hatchet men of the Jewish Daily Forward in breaking up unity among win-the-war organizations and in seeking to prevent any understanding with the Soviet people and their government. It was he who in 1942 made the infamous "prediction" that the last shot fired by American arms in this war would be the first shot in a war against the Soviet Union.

DUBINSKY PRESENT

With Chanin is allied in the committee's leadership none other than Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, as treasurer. The secretary is Joseph Baskin, of the Workmen's Circle, Forward-dominated "benefit society"; the executive secretary soan Alter-Ehrlich man, Jacob Pat, only recently engaged in anti-Soviet activities in Poland. The chairman is Adolph Held, who has taken a dublous position on the committee but who always finally submits to the orders from Abe Cahan's office in the Forward.

The Labor Committee's frequently-repeated claim that it represents 500,000 members of the AFL and CIO is absurdly false. It runs counter to the CIO; only Samuel Wolchok and his allies may be said to have some connection with Chanin and Cahan. As to the AFL, that also is a cloudy claim; for even in the ILGWU, which is the supposed core of the committee, questions which the committee acts on are never discussed but are handed down by Dubinsky.

News Capsules

Coast to Coast in 6 Hr., 9 Min.

The nation's transcontinental speed record was down to six hours and nine minutes today after an Army Boeing Stratocruiser raced the 2,340 airline miles from Seattle to Washington, D. C., at an average speed of 380 miles per hour.

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Caumsett Spitfire, prize Guernsey bull of Hardwick, Miss., suffering from pneumonia in an oxygen tent was reported by his owner yesterday to be vastly improved.

Spitfire was expected to leave the oxygen tent today.

Today's dose of penicillen was scheduled to be his last. It ran his intake up to 2,600,000 units. This penicillin, is unfit for human use.

Caumsett Spitfire, 18-month-old scion of one of the oldest families listed in America's bovine social register, caught cold last month.

Abraham Podinker, scheduled to die tonight for the slaying of Jacob Weinberg, New York, was yesterday granted a respite by Governor Dewey until the week of March 12, pending the outcome of the second trial of Mike Peller, his co-defendant.

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One person was killed yesterday and 24 others injured when a Chesapeake & Ohio switch engine struck a bus loaded with about 50 war workers en route to the Clayton & Lambert Manufacturing Co. plant at Ashland, Ky.

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Boston's behind - the - counter censorship of books was defied for the first time in 66 years yesterday by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts which announced it would force all cases of private suppression into the courts.

Key Teamsters Local and Ohio IAM Urge AFL Delegates to London Parley

Special to the Daily Worker

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Ohio state convention of Machinists, meeting here over the week-end, unanimously approved on behalf of more than 80,000 workers its executive board's recommendation that the international union send a delegate to the World Labor Congress at London.

The resolution, critical of the AFL's refusal to participate in the meeting of representatives of labor movements of 40 countries on Feb. 6, expressed a preference for IAM President Harvey Brown as the delegate.

Brown had earlier addressed the convention on other problems of the union.

The Ohio district is one of the strongest in the IAM which is now the AFL's largest affiliate. Its action follows a similar stand taken recently by delegates representing 30,000 machinists in the Buffalo area.

Many guests at this convention from other districts of the union indicated in private talks that sentiment for IAM representation at London is spreading rapidly through the organization.

Resentment against the AFL antional leadership is heightened by the live discussion now going on in the union over the possibility that the IAM may move to leave the AFL because of inroads upon its jurisdiction from other unions. Machinists are drawing conclusions from the fact that the leaders of the AFL's reactionary policy on international isues head the jurisdictional onslaught against the Machinists.

— An Editorial —

For a New World Labor Body

PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY'S statement declaring that the CIO delegation to the London World Labor Congress will call for establishment of a new international organization of trade unions will be widely welcomed.

The AFL's leaders, not content with their own long-time opposition to world trade union unity, are now trying through maneuvers to block the movement. They raise the cry that the International Federation of Trade Unions should be revived, although the IFTU has never included in its ranks the bulk of the world's organized labor.

We don't know if the AFL's fishing expedition in Britain will bring them much. But we do know that Murray's declaration that time is of the essence and that a new organization should be set up at London will receive a favorable response from the great majority of the world's trade unionists.

Here in the United States the AFL's members are to decide whether they want their leaders to play their disruptive role on the world labor scene. These leaders' maneuver is made more reprehensible by Matthew Woll's current campaign for a "million dollar fund" to line up unions in liberated lands behind the AFL's policy.

Where AFL unions have spoken out, they showed themselves enthusiastically for sending delegates to London. But a far greater outcry is necessary. Unions should demand that AFL internationals at least send fraternal delegates to London.

Two sharply-worded editorials in the current issue of **The 807 Teamster**, organ of 12,000 organized truck drivers of New York, urge that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters be represented at the London World Labor Congress, and call for joint CIO-AFL cooperation on the legislative front.

The local is the largest New York affiliate of the IBT.

"Teamsters Are Eager for World Labor Cooperation," is the title of one editorial which says that the London parley is "bound to have effect on the progress of the war and establishment of a durable peace."

DANIEL TOBIN

The Teamster notes that most United Nations labor movements will be represented, citing the "mighty trade unions of Britain," the "powerful trade unions of the Soviet Union, our Latin American brothers" and the CIO which "will have a delegation there representing millions of war workers."

"But the place reserved for the delegation from the AFL will be empty," continues the editorial. "This was a shameful decision proclaimed by William Green. We know that if Green had taken the advice of our international president Tobin this isolationist act of refusing to cooperate with the trade unions of other lands would have never occurred.

"His logic is simple and clear. If the heads of the governments of the United Nations can cooperate for victory, why cannot labor of those nations do the same? We of Local 807 regret that the ideas of our international president Tobin did not prevail. We hope that President Tobin will find a way of expressing to the trade unions of the United Nations—just as the railroad union men did—that the teamsters are willing and ready to cooperate for victory in the war and victory in the peace. We hope that a teamster delegate will be at the London conference."

WILLIAM GREEN

The second editorial is headed: "William Green Doesn't Speak for Teamsters."

"Green let it be known that he is opposed to labor cooperation . . . despite the grave lesson of last year, when labor proved indispensable in order to safeguard labor's rights and elect labor's friends to Congress and the presidency.

"We are fortunate that we don't have to take any such directives from William Green. Our international, wisely led by President Tobin, recognized the absolute need for all labor to unite in the elections and on all other issues. We are sure that the members of all our internationals agree with our president rather than with the actions of William Green. We wonder whose opinion Green represents anyway?"

Plant Helps in Milk for Italy

The Electronic Corp. of America has come through with another "first." This time its Labor Management Committee voted to join in the American Labor Party's campaign to collect cans of evaporated milk for the people of Italy.

The campaign began last week, and by the time Manhattan ALP secretary Eugene P. Connolly arrived at the plant for a meeting, the workers had already brought in over 3,000 cans. The management has pledged to match their final results.

"If that's what can be done in a factory employing 400," Connolly told the Daily Worker, "and if other plants follow this sample, the County ALP will have to raise its objective far beyond the 50,000 cans originally sought."

UOPWA Local Urges Break With Franco

Declaring that permanent peace will not be possible without a democratic Spain, the Political Action Committee of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 1, CIO, called on the State Department "to sever diplomatic relations with fascist Spain."

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Wounded UAW Airtrooper Says GIs Count on No-Strike Vote

By DOROTHY LOEB

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—When D-Day brought American troops to France, Paul Brooks, a long-time leader in the CIO United Auto Workers, was one of the paratroopers who dropped from the skies to prepare the way for bringing the war to German soil.

Brooks, former secretary of UAW Murray Local 2 and a former delegate to the Wayne County CIO Council, saw plenty of action abroad before he was invalided home by a Nazi bullet, hospitalized, he got back to Detroit on furlough just as the hot campaign on the UAW referendum on labor's no-strike pledge was getting under way.

Shocked to discover that his million and a quarter union buddies were being polled on whether they'd continue their pledge of uninterrupted production, Brooks took time out to bring a GI message on the vote to the Wayne County CIO this week.

FOXHOLE NEEDS

"This is a matter which should never have come up now when our armies are locked in battles," he said. "But it is, and we have to act on it.

"If our union, the largest union in the world, were to rescind its pledge, it would be telling the GIs, that it can no longer go along with the doughboys and that would be disastrous. It would be scabbing on our boys in service.

"I only wish that those favoring rescinding could be sent to a foxhole where shells are bursting all around. And while they're lying in that foxhole, I wish they'd hear they were to attack at dawn but that supporting fire would be one third only because ammunition was being rationed.

"Do you think those fellows in the foxhole would say 'rescind' then?

"And that's not so-fetched, brothers. We already had a situation where shells were rationed. And without the pledge, we would have strikes that would lead to just that."

Labor wouldn't gain from such a move—only reactionaries would, Brooks asserted.

"Who would take advantage of such a situation?" he demanded. "Reactionary employers like Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward and they would drive a wedge between labor and the veterans.

"Believe me those boys overseas would come back pretty bitter if they felt they were not being given cooperation to the full by the fellows back home.

"I urge you to go back to your locals and show those GIs that you are behind them regardless of how difficult and tough it may be. I know there are difficulties, but stick to it. See this thing through to the bitter end, and when the boys come back they'll appreciate it and we'll find them on theis return taking their place right in the broad stream of the American labor movement and not pitted against it as Avery would like it."

COUNCIL OFFICERS REELECTED

A leadership pledged to maintenance of the no-strike pledge was reelected to office in the Wayne County CIO Council the same night.

Those who would revoke the pledge made their sole fight against Samuel Sage, educational director of UAW Local 742, candidate for Council recording secretary. Sage beat Lawrence Gettlinger of UAW Local 202 hands down.

Reelected without opposition were C. Pat Quinn, president; Hodges Mason, vice-president; Edgar Currie, treasurer and Jesse Wilson, sergeant-at-arms.

UAW No-Strike Body Gains Adherents

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—With the National Committee to Retain the No-Strike Pledge rapidly winning the overwhelming majority of the United Automobile Workers leadership to its banner, the following names, all members of the executive board, were today added to its list of honorary vice-chairmen:

William McAuley, director, Region 1B, Pontiac; Richard E. Reisinger, director, Region 2, Cleveland; Arnold Atwood, director, Region 3, Indianapolis; John W. Livingston, director, Region 5, Kansas City; Joseph Mattson, director, Region 4, Chicago; Charles Kerrigan, director, Region 9A, New York; Kenneth Forbes, director, Region 1D, Saginaw; Cyril O'Halloran, director, Region 6, Los Angeles.

Labor-Industry-Gov't Parley On Manpower Urged by UOPWA

The President's message to Congress was a "roadmap" for Congress and the nation for the months ahead, Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, declared yesterday.

Merrill declared:

"The UOPWA representing 55,000 organized white-collar workers, supports fully the President's legislative proposals, not excluding national service legislation, although this must be on a basis agreeable to the chief leaders of the labor movement and which will protect collective bargaining, seniority rights, etc."

The General Council of the UOPWA's 10,000—strong Local 1 of New York, called for a conference of industry, labor and government to plan a program of the "most efficient use of the nation's manpower."

Launching ceremonies to commission the Shipyard Workers' Recruiting Caravan will be held at the New York Navy Yard at noon today to open a campaign to recruit 15,000 workers for shipyards. Speakers scheduled include Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph Bard, regional manpower commissioner Anna M. Rosenberg and Mayor LaGuardia.

A six-unit motor caravan will stop off at traffic centers. Between entertainment, appeals will be made for shipyard labor.

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice.-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

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Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Back on Luzon

THE return to Luzon, the major island of the Philippines, is another measure of the immense power which our Army and Navy wield, the immense strength which our country's farms and workshops have generated in three short years. It is exceptionally meaningful for us, because over the hundred miles to Manila are the roads and airfields where our men suffered defeats and torture. They will now be avenged.

With Luzon liberated—after the very hard fight which must be expected—and with Manila Bay again a haven for our fleets, the entire position in the Pacific will be changed. The situation will have matured for the next great objective—China's mainland.

The advance to Luzon has a large background. We will fully appreciate it if we remember the three thousand miles of island-by-island fighting, if we remember these three hard years in China itself, if we remember the scope of the war as a whole. We have been able to make this advance because our basic strategy was valid; we can now grapple directly with the Japanese armies, while the strongest member of the Axis, Germany, is almost encircled by our own forces, and the armies of our allies east and west. Without tearing away Hitler's grip from Europe as a whole, the advances to Luzon would not have meant what it does today.

Finally, we should always remember that we are entering allied territory, the soil of the Filipinos, whose independence is sure, and who are everywhere helping the common cause by their guerilla warfare. This is a sensational fact in the Far East. Our other allies could learn from it in the Dutch East Indies, in Burma and India. The unity of the Kuomintang with China's Communists now becomes even more urgent.

And our soldiers on the western front will be heartened, like our allies everywhere in Europe. The fighting in Belgium has proved that we can hold and throw back whatever the Germans have to offer. The advice of our war leaders against panic over December's counter-offensive is now obviously justified.

As Gen. Omar Bradley puts it, the entire episode may have shortened the war. The Germans have lost heavily and they could not afford to lose; our losses are heavy, too, but we can take it. At the same time, the Germans are losing in western Hungary, where the Red Army is moving in full confidence on the north bank of the Danube, while annihilating the trap inside of Budapest.

Nazi Hope

What, therefore, is the enemy still counting on with his fierce but unequal resistance? Matthew Halton, a correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Company had the answer, we think, last Sunday when he reported the opinion of a captured German officer, who said: "Russia and the western allies will be at each other's throats before the year ends." This is the real hope of the enemy—disunity among the United Nations.

It is not the slogan of unconditional surrender which keeps the enemy fighting; it is the desperation of gangsters who have only one hope left—that the civilized world will permit unsolved problems and contradictions within itself to break its unity. This is the real answer to Sen. Burton Wheeler's argument against unconditional surrender. It is also the answer to the Norman Thomas Socialists who join with Wheeler and many well-meaning people who echo Thomas.

Unconditional surrender does not exhaust the problem of what shall happen to Germany; nobody pretends that. But it does set up a powerful barrier to the pernicious influence of men like Wheeler, who have never given up their desire for a negotiated peace. The slogan means that we shall not negotiate with the enemy, despite all the Wheelers, despite the sabotage of our foreign policy by Sen. Taft, despite the arrogance of the GOP steering committee which just appointed another isolationist, Alexander Wiley, to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee.

Wheeler only covers up his own responsibility for the stubborn enemy resistance when he blames it on the unconditional surrender slogan. The fact is that Wheeler's own efforts to split the United Nations, to set us fighting against the Soviet Union, is exactly why the Nazis continue so stubbornly. This is what the German officer's statement proves. He surrendered when he was overwhelmed; he fought until his capture because he staked his hopes on the Wheelers.

Our job is therefore a double one—to overwhelm the Nazis from every side, and the Japanese as well; and to crush the propaganda of the Wheelers against the United Nations.

WINTER STORM

They're Saying in Washington

Return to Reality

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON

THERE WAS a little incident in the Senate following the reading of the President's message which probably indicates a return to sobriety on the part of the Senate liberals who so vehemently condemned his recent State Department appointments.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler took the floor to reply to the blistering attack on his negotiated peace radio speech by Secretary of State Stettinus. Wheeler denied that he was for a negotiated peace, but added that "no peace has ever been made in the history of the world without some negotiations." He repeated his statement that "unconditional surrender is an assinine policy."

But the stinger in Wheeler's little speech on the floor came when he took up Stettinius' charge that he spoke only for a "discredited few." He found that he had a ready-made weapon in all the propaganda by the liberal Senators that the State Department was now dominated by Wall Street.

"Mr. Stettinius says that I do not speak for the American people," Wheeler said. "Of course I do not speak for all the American people; but I will venture the assertion that I speak for more people than does Mr. Stettinius, because he has never had to face a constituency. He may be expressing the views of the big interests whom he has heretofore represented in this country; but he does not speak for the great rank and file of the American people."

Pepper Rejects Wheeler Line

I think it is very much to the credit of Senator Claude Pepper of Florida that he promptly took the floor to dissociate himself from Wheeler. Pepper said that he criticized the State Department appointments and might not have picked Stettinus but "now he is Secretary of State of the American people and the American government and I shall support him."

Pepper said that he agreed fully with Stettinius' statement on the Wheeler radio speech, and that he was sure that the Secretary of State had "expressed the sentiment of our armed forces and of the people of the country."

There would be nothing unusual in this incident if it were not for the fact that Wheeler and his colleagues have been able to utilize so skillfully the weaknesses and the hesitations of some of the liberals and Administration supporters in the Senate, if it were not for the fantastic alliances formed around the State Department appointments.

I am inclined to think that increasingly from now on we are going to have alignments in the Senate based more nearly on real issues and real differences of opinion. The President's emphasis on the dangers of divisive propaganda should help in this respect. So should Stettinius' statement on Wheeler.

Perfectionism And Isolationism

One of the President's most effective points in terms of the Senate situation was his singling out of perfectionism, together with isolationism and imperialism, as a menace to world peace and an international security organization.

It was the doctrine of perfectionism that had so much appeal to Senators who should have known better, even to Senator Pepper himself who in one speech criticized the Administration for forgetting about the Atlantic Charter. Some of the most ardent supporters of international cooperation suddenly became self-righteous, and lectured our allies from a top-lofty pinnacle. It was this which permitted Senator Ball, for example, to join even temporarily with Wheeler in stating that the conduct of our allies has endangered American participation in Dumbarton.

I'm not suggesting that the danger to Dumbarton Oaks or to the Bretton Woods monetary agreemnt is over. But I think that the President has helped to clarify the atmosphere, has helped to steer our entire discussion of foreign policy to sounder and more constructive lines.

It was like a breath of fresh air for the President to state that of course there are differences and problems between the allies, that it is inevitable that there should be, but that differences can and must be overcome because there is a greater and more compelling community of interest in preserving world peace for the generations to come.

Joint Purpose, Common Need

The President recognized the obvious fact that the very meaning of a coalition between the United States and Great Britain and the Soviet Union is that there are differences which must be reconciled and compromised, which are subordinated to a joint purpose and a common need. It would be fantastic to believe that there would be no differences between a socialist state and two capitalist states, or between two capitalist states with competitive economic interests.

The existence of differences is not in itself alarming. It is the will to overcome them that is all important. It was this will which was dominant in the President's message. And it was not only what the President said. There was a tone of calmness and of confidence in his message which ought to help cool off the angry and jittery nerves of columnists and senators and editorial writers.

Worth Repeating

ANOTHER DANGEROUS AMERICAN is Dr. Edward A. Rumely, Albert E. Kahn reminds us in the current Readers Scope (February): Dr. Edward A. Rumely calls himself a "Public Relations Expert." The title is far too modest. Something like Unofficial Propaganda Minister of American Reaction would be more appropriate. What Henry Ford did for the auto industry, Rumely has done for the promotion of anti-democratic propaganda in the United States. Rumely has put anti-democratic propaganda on a mass production basis."

At present Rumely is the Executive Secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government with headquarters at 205 E. 42 St. in New York City.

Today's Guest Column

The Candy Bar: A World Trade Problem

by Alphaeus Hunton

CANDY-EATING Americans, who consume half the world's supply of cocoa, should be interested in postwar trade arrangements concerning this tropical product. We grow no cocoa in the United States, and depend upon imports from West Africa, the West Indies and some South American countries. Before the war the British West African colonies produced almost two-thirds of the world's cocoa supply; today the figure is down to 55 percent, with the production in this hemisphere rising. Restrictions on shipping from Africa during the war account in large measure for the drop in production there; we have relied more and more upon cocoa sources nearer home. Several thousand tons of cocoa shipped here from Africa under reverse lend-lease have been devoted wholly to supplying our armed forces with candy.

All this explains why you do not see many chocolate bars on candy counters nowadays. Whether they will put in a reappearance after the war and whether the quality and cost will be radically changed from what we have been accustomed to brings up another one of the international trade problems which remain to be solved.

THE British government focused attention on this matter when it issued a White Paper a couple of months ago proposing that beginning October, 1945, organizations should be established by and responsible to the colonial governments of the Gold Coast and Nigeria (principal cocoa producing areas), to act as trustees for the producers. They would buy up the entire cocoa crop, prescribe the price to be paid the producers, and have full responsibility for marketing and sale. The proposals have been the object of criticism from three quite diverse quarters: from the African producers, from British commercial firms, and from American cocoa importers and chocolate manufacturers.

African objections are based upon previous and current experience with the system of controlled buying and marketing of their produce, whether by foreign commercial interests acting alone or in cooperation with local authorities or the Colonial Office in London. While the British West African Cocoa Control Board during the war period was piling up a profit of about $15,000,000 (held in reserve), the fixed price paid the African farmers was declining. At a conference held by the Council on African Affairs last year, an African from the Gold Coast, here on business, testified, "The farmers are paid two and one-half cents a pound for cocoa. It brings eight cents a pound in London, nine cents in New York. This is impoverishing the Africans."

The cocoa control organizations to be established would include only a minority of African representatives in the Gold Coast and would include them only in an advisory capacity in the Nigerian agency. This, the Africans argue, means an inadequate voice for those who grow this cash crop but are deprived of the profits from it.

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BRITISH traders, on the other hand, regard the government proposal as an encroachment upon free enterprise. The smaller firms feel that the big interests like Cadbury Bros. and Lever Bros. will be favored and further dominate the market, while the big firms are not sure that the government agencies will not curtail their present high profits.

As for American traders and manufacturers, the Herald Tribune reported a few days ago that they were pressing our State Department "to discourage the British plan which they characterize as the opening wedge for hedging the postwar world with new and more thorny trade restrictions than the discriminatory international practices which grew up between the World War and the present war."

The issue appears to be one of American free access policy as against British imperial preference policy. International discussions on oil, rubber and other basic raw materials hinge on this same issue. Colonial cash crops like cocoa and sugar, even though they may not bulk as large in foreign trade as other more important commodities, nevertheless represent significant tests of our ability to work out a sound and just United Nations economic policy.

Views On Labor News

The New York Times Is Far Behind the Times

by George Morris

EVER since the President raised the 60-million job slogan, the New York Times has been suffering from editorial restlessness. Repeatedly its readers have been reminded that perhaps we won't quite reach the 60-million goal, that there are some unemployed or shiftless people in the best of times, and so "full employment" is just a dream, etc., etc.

But the President was not impressed by Times editorials and reaffirmed that goal in his message to Congress. What is more, he restated the same approach to that goal that he put before Congress in his message a year ago. The road is via the eight-point "Economic Bill of Rights." He mentioned some specific measures that need early action, such as expansion of the social security program, building of "thousands" of airports and laying the ground for the program of the "Valleys" of which the TVA is a sample.

In words of a hard-skulled, cynical businessman, the Times editorial says that the rights to a decent home or job are "highly desirable," and are a "legitimate aim of everyone's endeavor for himself." But, continues the Times, "if we make it the direct duty and function of the government to provide all these things, then we are going to permanently extend the scope of American government—and of governmental domination of our lives and activities—far beyond its historic province."

Yes, adds the Times, the President said the policy is to rely "as much as possible on private enterprise" to provide jobs. But the President also said that "the American people will not accept mass unemployment." The President, complains the Times, implies that if there is unemployment, the fault is with private enterprise "and not, say, of unsound governmental policies which prevent private enterprise from functioning."

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SOME years back most people were impressed by such views. But today such an editorial sounds as though it were written by a Rip Van Winkle who slept since the boys came marching home in 1919.

Not even the Times will claim that there was much "interference" from government during the roaring twenties. Taxation of business was very low. In fact, those days gave us a model of what the National Association of Manufacturers and others who talk like Times editors now picture as a postwar dream. The results were only too obvious and every American family felt them.

We don't have to go over that ground again. Private enterprise won't be on the loose again. As the President stated, it will receive opportunity and encouragement to do its maximum, but never again will we need an economic disaster to establish the need of government "interference."

Businessmen who think for themselves and don't rely on an NAM to think for them are arriving at the same conclusion as the President. It is noteworthy that the President's reference to "thousands" of airports was voiced by Henry Kaiser and CIO President Philip Murray in a joint proposal to him. When we talk of airports, we also mean planes and a vast expansion of air transport.

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I CAN think of many manufacturers who would like to, and could, build planes. Also, many builders who could go to work on airports. But where is there a single or even a group of industrialists who could finance and plan such a vast program? Certainly, such a system cannot be built and put into operation exclusively through private means with the speed that it takes to absorb the vast manpower and productive capacity that we will release. Just imagine where we would be if the government just gave war orders to private manufacturers and did nothing to finance and coordinate the program.

But, says the Times in the words of the NAM, that would be "domination over our lives and activities." The theory behind this view holds that it is better to have millions starve and tens of thousands of businesses go bankrupt than to give up the "principles" of rugged individualism. Incidentally, the same conception underlies the views that some of the most conservative officials of the AFL are taking today.

It is also a fact, however, that some of the worst enemies of the war effort, the schemers for a negotiated peace, are raising the bugaboo of a threat to "free enterprise" with the object of arousing opposition to the President and his all-out war policy from business circles.

Life of Lenin--Father of the Socialist Country

VLADIMIR ILYICH ULYANOV, known throughout the world as Lenin, was born on April 22, 1870, in Simbirsk on the Volga. His birthplace, only a stone's throw from Stalingrad, is now named Ulyanovsk.

Lenin's father was a school inspector of liberal and progressive views. His mother, a doctor's daughter, was skilled in music and foreign languages. All the children of the Ulyanov family became revolutionaries, and one—the elder brother Alexander—was executed by the czar's government.

Lenin went to college in Kazan when he was 19. There he studied German—so that he could read Marx in the original—as well as French and English.

After passing his bar examinations, Lenin earned his living by practicing law. At 23 he went to St. Petersburg where he plunged immediately into political activity, lecturing, teaching workers' study circles and leading workers' struggles. Here he met Nadezhda Krupskaya, who later became his wife.

On Dec. 20, 1895—at the age of 25—Lenin was arrested, jailed and then sent to exile in Siberia for five years. When he was freed, he was a seasoned revolutionist, a leading theoretician. He went abroad. From then on, his activities—which more and more began to tie in with those of a 20-year-old Georgian, Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, later known as Stalin—were centered on a single aim: to build a political party of a new kind.

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THIS was the aim of the study circles he formed wherever he went, the aim, too, of the newspaper **Iskra,** first number of which appeared in December, 1900, and was smuggled into czarist Russia. It was also the aim of Lenin's insistence on correct theory, and of his polemics with the Narodniks, the Socialist Revolutionaries, the "Legal Marxists," the Economists and the Mensheviks.

Lenin and Stalin began corresponding at the time of the Second Russian Social Democratic Labor Party Congress in London in 1903, when the Bolshevik-Menshevik division first became clearly defined. Stalin met Lenin at the Fourth (Unity) Congress in Finland in 1906, and again at the Fifth Congress in London in 1907. In 1912, when the Bolsheviks founded their own separate party organization in Prague, Stalin was on one of his many terms of exile in Siberia.

Early in April, 1917, Lenin returned from Switzerland to lead the revolution. On Nov. 6-7, as head of the Revolutionary Military Committee, he led and directed the overthrow of the Kerensky regime. The Soviets then acquired state power.

Lenin became President of the Council of People's Commissars.

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ONE of Lenin's earliest appeals to the people was this:

"Remember that you yourselves are now governing the state. Nobody will help you unless you unite and take all the affairs of the state into your own hands. Your Soviets are now the organs of state power, organs with full competence to decide all questions. Rally around your Soviets."

The German, Japanese, British, French and American interventionists were defeated or expelled. "A people which was able to create Soviet power cannot perish," Lenin said.

The New Economic Policy was formed, and Kdzhizhanovsky's great electrification plan, GOELRO, was adopted. Russian economy was restored.

A paralytic stroke half paralyzed Lenin on March 9, 1923. He died on Jan. 21, 1924.

The 21st anniversary of his death will be commemorated in Madison Square Garden next Monday, with Earl Browder as the main speaker.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Can They Enslave The Greeks Again?

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The letter of Mr. G. Lackides protesting against lend-lease guns enslaving the Greeks prompts this verse:

Rattle, rattle, lend-lease gun,
Firing on the Parthenon
Lend-lease bullets, Churchill's men
May soon enslave the Greeks again!

Or the last line could be: Can they enslave the Greeks again?

DAVID SYLVIAMO.

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Insurance Agents Organization

Seattle, Wash.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In your Dec. 23 issue is an article by George Morris on unions for insurance agents.

Is there such an organization in the State of Washington?

If not, with whom could I correspond? NILS.

[**Ed. Note:** Full information may be obtained by writing to the United Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO, at 1960 Broadway, New York, N. Y.]

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Did You Do Your Share

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have subscribed to your Sunday Edition of the Worker and enjoy it immensely. I am enclosin a few lines of poetry for your reader's pleasure:

Did you do your share today
Did you help in any way
Did you donate a pint of blood
Or collect some scrap and grease
To beat the German and the Japanese
Did you buy a Bond
When you received your pay
Did you respond
In the patriotic American way?
If you did
Then You're O. K.

J.L.

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Want Articles 'To the Point'

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Just a suggestion and one man's opinion. I think you can not teach people with too many long speeches no matter how worthy they are, in one night, just like you can't learn a subject in one lesson.

People want a program, short, on the point and variety in these modern times. That goes for any rally or meeting.

Also, that goes for the long articles in our press. We can't expect the majority of the people to learn and understand everything in one article.

ANDREW KOURANIKA.

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Something Similar Every Week

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations on the Overseas Supplement. Although I couldn't send it to all my friends, there was such a wealth of material in it that I had enough "meat" for several letters to service friends. Earl Browder's editorial was a masterpiece of clarity, brevity and comprehensiveness. Would like to see something similar every week.

M. C.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

From Inside Athens: Refusal to Purge Pro-Nazis Was First Step in Inciting Strife

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ΑΘΗΝΑ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ 22 ΝΟΕΜΒΡΗ 1944

Η ΠΕΜΠΤΗ ΦΑΛΑΓΓΑ ΔΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΘΕΤΕΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ

Ο ΑΦΟΠΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΤΑΡΤΩΝ

Νὰ νοσηλευτοῦν οἱ ΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΕΣ

ΚΡΑΤΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΑΚΟΜΑ ΣΤΑ ΣΥΡΜΑΤΟΛΕΓΜΑΤΑ οἱ ἀντιφασίστες ποὺ ἐς

Upper half of the front page of Rizopastis, daily newspaper of the Greek Communist Party, published in Athens, Nov. 22. A week before the attack on the ELAS, this paper warned that such an attack was coming.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

The first copy of a newspaper published in Greece, which sheds real light on the true issue behind the Greek crisis came into our hands yesterday.

It is Rizopastis, the daily spokesman for the Communist Party of Greece, and is dated Nov. 22, just a week before the resignation of the six EAM ministers from the old Greek government.

This was one of the most popular and influential daily papers in Athens. It has a long tradition of underground struggle against the Metaxas dictatorship.

And it makes very plain that the basic cause of the six-week struggle is the failure of the Greek government, backed by British authorities, to carry out a purge of the Security Battalions, the police and the Greek army arriving from exile.

"The Fifth Column is Not Laying Down Its Army," is the title of the main editorial. It reads like an anguished cry of warning to the entire nation.

For the EAM and its fighting troops the ELAS was ready to lay down its arms, you will remember. It was the royalist reactionary elements who refused to do so. And Rizopastis gives one example after another of what was really happening in Athens on the eve of Bloody Sunday, Dec. 3, when the massacre in Constitution Square set off the warfare.

"Heavy clouds are accumulating over the national capital. The atmosphere becomes asphyxiating, charged with electricity. All the hopes of the people are belied . . . a horrible agony passes through Eleusis and is spreading all over Greece—the really free Greece of the mountains, the plains and the islands is astonished by the strange things that are occurring between Lycabettus and the Acropolis (the center of Athens)."

"And many are the strange things. Very many . . . and many are still possible."

Then the editorial gives details, in the form of asking "who would have imagined" that such things could happen:

- **Members of the Security Battalions (which policed Greece for the Germans) "are being helped to escape abroad and return as volunteers in the government's army from exile!"**
- **One quisling policeman, well-known in a certain quarter of Athens, turns up as a member of the Greek Navy!**
- **Those few officers of the Security Battalions who were arrested continue to receive their salaries!**

GREAT BRITAIN HOTEL

The Averoff prison, where the quisling premier, John Rhallis, was detained, has been turned into a Hotel Grand Bretagne, says Rizopastis, ironically unaware that this hotel was to become British headquarters within a week.

And "there are daily visits to the prison, uncontrolled delivery of packages, letters, sumptuous foods and the warden himself, Papaeustathiou, acts as 'maitre d'hotel.'"

Despite the promises of the military governor, Katsotas, the gendermerie is not dissolved. In fact, it is storing arms for use against the people, says the editorial.

With the ninth police percinct as their nest, the gendarmes terrorize the Theseum area. "In the peaceful suburbs of Halandri, these gendarmes are entrenched in the local school." In Solon St. 108 "armed gangsters" have built an arsenal. Even in the Stadium itself (the main street of Athens) the same things have happened, the newspaper warns.

And the peoples courts which the government promised? They have not yet been set up eight weeks after the liberation or Athens!

"In Greece, fewer traitors and collaborators . . . of all sorts have been arrested than in any country of Europe. And no one has been tried," Rizopastis declares.

BLOCK JUSTICE

Commissioner Chandilas, directed to organize the courts, cannot get a desk . . . "when he got a room in a hotel, he was not given chairs or a table."

Thousands of charges have been made against traitors, but when the commissioner asks for police forces to make arrests, "the chief of police does not answer: he is busy."

"The fifth column of our country has not laid down its arms," the paper reports. "In the capital and in the suburbs there are strongly organized and armed fascistic nuclei. Such breeding grounds could very easily be cleaned out, destroyed and disinfected. And yet they are not disturbed. The relatively few who have been arrested, when they are not helped to escape, have a good time in 'sumptuous prisons.'"

Under such conditions, Rizopastis asks sarcastically, what is to prevent a man like Spiliotopoulos, "who specialized in turning British soldiers over to the Italian carabinieri, from becoming deputy chief of staff?" or Charlambas, "who turned his home into a cabaret for Italian officers," from being appointed to the government?

Then the paper comes to the point: these circles whose **"exhalations of decay reach to the general staff and the antechambers of the ministries . . . are TRYING TO OVERTHROW THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ITSELF."**

Accusing the fifth column of striving to create chaos, so that the traitors can escape the "people's nemesis," so that the "stock exchanges can retrieve its gold sterling," so that an "honest people's referendum will be thwarted," Rizopastis appeals to King George, and incidentally calls him by his German name: "Mr. Glucksburg."

Then it concludes by asking: "What does the national government (then headed by Georges Papandreou) think of this? What does the military governor, Katsotas think? What are their intentions? The people want to know: **when will the fifth column lay down its arms?"**

Thus, in these gripping words, the issues in Greece become clear for all who really wish to see them. It was the reactionary pro-Germans who refused to give up their arms, who were not purged, who did not want an "honest people's referendum," and it is **they** who spearheaded the British attack on the ELAS.

Whatever happens now in Greece, one thing is certain. Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, the new premier, can organize a new army either from these quislings or from the people.

If he wants peace in the country, he must purge the quislings, and prevent reprisals upon the citizens of Athens.

And these questions still remain before the British House of Commons, where the issue will be debated next Tuesday.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 word to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

INDIA - HAITI - AFRICA. Hadassah, dances of India; Premice, songs of Haiti; Pearl Primus, guest artist in 3 primitive dances. Times Hall, 44th St., West of B'way. Thurs. & Fri., Jan. 11-12 at 8:45 p.m. Tickets $1.20, $2.40, $2.80.

SOVIET ART in Peace and War, illustrated with lantern slides. Speakers—Louis Lozowich, graphic artist; Elizabeth McCausland, critic; Hudson Walker, chairman. 13 Astor Pl., N. Y. 3rd floor Auditorium. Adm. 50c. An Artists League of America Presentation.

FIFTH IN A SERIES of 13 lectures by Prof. Chas. Lightbody. Subject—History Behind the Headlines, 1919-1945. 8:30 p.m. American Labor Party, 220 W. 80th St., cor. Broadway.

HEAR ABRAHAM CHAPMAN on 'March of Jewish Unity" at Haym Salomon Lodge 572 JPFO-IWO. 2328 Broadway (85th St.). 8:30 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. 8:40 p.m. "New Problems for Labor"—Harold Collins will discuss the no-strike pledge and the National Service Act. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

WHAT EVERY AMERICAN Wants to Know—"What Shall We Do With Germany?" Led by Joseph Starobin. Questions answered. Flatbush Club CPA. 848 Flatbush Ave. 8:30 p.m. Adm. 30c.

Coming

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL BALL. January 20th. Golden Gate Ballroom. Muriel Smith, Ralph Cooper, Josh White. Negro Labor Victory Committee.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

BALLROOM classes for beginners, Monday and Tuesday. Intermediates, Thursday. 8 p.m. All dances taught Saturdays 2 p.m. Morelle, 109 E. 12th St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

CELEBRATE William Z. Foster's 50th Anniversary in Labor Movement. Dinner, Broad Street Mansion, 6 p.m. Mass Meeting, Stephen Girard Hotel, 2027 Chestnut St. Friday, Jan. 12th. Main speaker, William Z. Foster.

Lenin Memorial Meeting

Earl Browder

MAIN SPEAKER

DR. HARRY F. WARD GILBERT GREEN
MOTHER ELLA REEVE BLOOR
JAMES W. FORD

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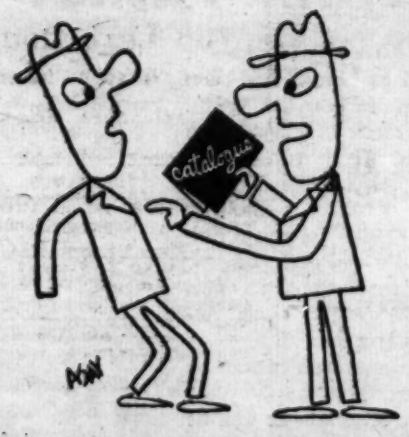

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France to Nationalize Entire Coal Industry; Weigh Electricity Action

The French government has announced it will nationalize the entire coal industry, it was learned yesterday. The government will also study possible nationalization of electric power.

It is not clear from the brief report just what form nationalization of the coal industry will take. Will the mines be entirely owned and managed by the state, or will the same management be retained and the same shareholders continue to profit?

L'Humanite asked similar questions on Nov. 16 when the huge Renault works were confiscated. Greeting the confiscation, the Communist newspaper stressed that real nationalization must be effected. If corporation dummies are allowed to handle the enterprise, it warned, **"the works, in the long run, would probably go back to the very people whom it was judged equitable and necessary to dispossess, in any case to men of the trusts, organizers and profiteers of defeat."**

MILITARY CENSORSHIP

News also comes from abroad that French newspapers are aroused because the French War Ministry has placed a one-month ban on France-Soir.

France-Soir, a liberal newspaper which originated in the underground, was accused of going to press four times in one week without the military censor's approval. France-Soir replied that its only offense was to leave blank spaces where news had been banned at the last minute.

The newspaper, backed by the Publishers Federation, Journalists Syndicate and Typographical Union, is seeking an audience with Gen. De Gaulle.

CASE OF L'HUMANITE

This incident recalls a protest by Georges Cogniot, editor of the Communist daily L'Humanite, to Andre Diethelm, Minister of War, on Nov. 21.

Cogniot charged that the military censor has "systematically" delayed L'Humanite's news to "make it seem less well informed than the other papers." In one case the censor banned LHumanite's announcement that Belfort had been freed, though other papers were allowed to print this news.

French papers ask whether the War Ministry's control of military news has developed into a "military control of news."

22,000 at Labor Salute to Wounded

With 22,000 cheering people staying until the wee hours of Wednesday morning, labor's "Salute to the Wounded" at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night was a tremendous success. Over 8,000 wounded soldiers were the guests of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO), who sponsored the mammoth entertainment revue and donated $50,000 to the Chaplains' Fund of the Army and Navy hospitals in the local area.

President Roosevelt greeted the show in a letter to John O. Ward, of the Marine and Shipbuilding Union, which said:

"I join with your sponsoring committee in honoring the men to whom America and the civilized world is so lastingly indebted. That debt is gratefull acknowledged by all Americans."

Hollywood, Broadway and radio gave out with their brightest stars in a six-hour show that featured, among others: Luise Rainer, Margaret O'Brien, Raymond Massey, Milton Berle, Bill Robinson, Beatrice Lillie, Louis Armstrong's band, the orchestras of Benny Goodman, Fred Waring and Lionel Hampton; Mary Martin, Jane Frohman, Perry Como, Jerry Cooper, Sgt. Joe Louis, comedians Jerry Lester and Billy Vine, Olsen and Johnson, and the performers of these Broadway shows: Mexican Hayride, Laffing Room Only and the Seven Lively Arts.

French Crowd Hangs Stoolpigeon

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UP).—Residents of the southeastern French town of Gap invaded a courtrom and executed a local woman convicted of turning 17 patriots to the Gestapo, the French press agency reported today.

Infuriated when the judge decided to remand 27-year-old Jeanette Devinot to doctors for a mental examination, the crowds burst in, seized the girl from guards and hanged her from a tree outside the courthouse.

Dr. Wise to Talk On Greek Crisis

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, will address a rally on the Greek crisis Sunday, Jan. 14, at 2:30 p.m. at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 361 W. 57 St.

The rally, called to protest against continued British armed intervention in Greece, will hear an eyewitness report of events leading up to the present attack on the democratic forces of Greece by Frank Gervasi, Collier's war correspondent who has just returned from Greece.

Stelios Pistolakis, former deputy in the Greek Parliament and president of the Greek American Committee for National Unity, under whose auspices the meeting is being held, will be chairman.

Leaves for Russian Church Conference

Leaving for Moscow to attend a general council of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Benjamin Fedchenkov, head of the church here, told the press Monday:

"I hope to cultivate closer relations and sympathies between the authorities in Russia and groups of the Russian Orthodox Church in America and Western Europe.

"I also desire to express to the Russian government my belief that the friendship between us is not just a wartime measure, but existed before the war and will exist afterward."

The Church Council—or General Sobor—is the first to be held in the Soviet Union since 1917. It will elect a Patriarch of All-Russia to replace the late Metropolitan Sergei.

Stettinius On Visit to New York

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced today he is leaving tonight to spend a few days on personal and official business in New York. He would not comment on the nature of the business.

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The LOW DOWN

The Readers Write; And Some Answers

Nat Low

A quiet day, so what better time than now to catch up with the mail?

Brother Jack L. has this to say:

"Sports writers are the 'greatest' users of superlatives in the world. Every other athlete who comes along is tabbed 'another Grange' 'another Luisetti,' 'another Joe Louis' or 'another DiMaggio.' . . . The other day you too fell for it by placing the 'great' tab on Rhode Island's Ernie Calverly. You said he was one of the best players ever to come into the Garden. Does this mean he belongs in the same class with such true greats as Luisetti, Red Holzman, Bob Gerber and others? . . . Explain, please. . . ."

Jack L. is right when he says most sports writers bandy the word great around to excess. "Most sports writers" includes this one, too. . . . But in the case of Calverly, I think our reader is wrong. . . . I simply repeat what I said last week: namely, that Calverly is one of the greatest natural basketball players I have ever seen. He can do everything, despite his lack of size and heft. He has tremendous speed, feints better than anybody else I've ever seen, can shoot with the best, is a remarkable dribbler, has plenty of know-how and has strong competitive ardor.

The only negative thing about him is the fact he has to play with such a circus team as Rhode Island. . . . Under a Joe Lapchick, a Clair Bee or a Nat Holman, this youngster's natural ability would have ensconsed his name with the all-time basketball greats. . . .

And if you still think I'm bandying the word about, ask Joe Lapchick or Nat Holman about it.

* * *

Next.

From Lou C., this note:

"Why don't the major New York teams like St. John's, CCNY and NYU schedule games with Long Island University? With all the talk about a city title, none of these so-called fine teams have ever dared play the small Brooklyn school which was unknown until Clair Bee began turning out great basketball teams. . . ."

This is a ticklish subject with New York basketball fans. You see, it's this way. LIU came on the basketball scene late and, as is most always the case, the oldtimers didn't take highly to the brash and sometimes loud newcomer for fear of their own reputations. During the height of Clair Bee's reign as head coach, LIU teams were the best in New York City but were never given a chance to prove it against the older schools like NYU, St. John's and CCNY. . . . However, coaches Holman, Lapchick and Cann are not to blame. The blame rests upon the athletic directors of the schools who try awfully hard to behave like Ivy Leaguers. These are the gentlemen who make up the schedules and who determine policy.

* * *

Frank Friedman of the Bronx, writes:
"Dear Nat. . . .

"Through my kids my attention was called to a serial written by Mike Singer called 'The Adventures of Richard.' I noticed that the characters all had nicknames; except Richard, who, I assume, is Mike's son. Is this a new type of chauvinism, or is it? What power of persuasion has Dickey-bird got on his gang that he has no nom-de-plume. . . . A puzzled father."

In the first place, Richard is a natural-born leader, his leadership having been proved in punchball, baseball, football, running and kick-the-can. That accounts for his "persuasion over his gang." . . . But the fact of the matter is Richard does have a nickname. It's Blackie; because of his dark complexion.

In Again, Out Again—Hagg Again

A possibility that Gundar Hagg and Haakon Lidman, Swedish track stars, still may be able to come to the United States in time to compete in indoor meets this season developed last night.

Danel J. Ferris, National AAU Secretary revealed that Hagg and Lidman had advised him they were willing to travel by boat and he said he was trying to make transportation arrangements. The Swedish stars previously had said they would travel only by plane and air transportation was not available because of the war.

* * *

Ensign Johnny Pesky, former Boston Red Sox shortstop, and Ruth Hickey, an ensign in the WAVES, were married yesterday in Lynn, Mass. They met while both were stationed at the Atlanta, Ga., Naval Air Training Station. Pesky is 25, his bride 22.

* * *

Jack London, British heavyweight champion, and Freddie Mills, the dethroned titleholder, agreed today to meet in a 10-round non-title return bout at Royal Albert Hall on Feb. 19.

The title will not be at stake because London is expected to outweigh Mills, who still holds the British cruiserweight title, by more than 30 pounds. Both men are RAF sergeants.

President Will Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates revealed yesterday that he had received a suggestion from overseas service men that the picture and name of the late Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner, be placed on championship pennants.

The suggestion, made by Capt. William K. Cox of Woodruff, N. J., and several other soldiers stationed at the continental advance depot in France, followed Benswanger's proposal that a memorial to Landis be established.

* * *

First champion entered in the first track meet of the year is James Bruinel Herbert, better known as Jimmy, who will defend his oft-won honors in the 600-yard run at the annual senior Metropolitan A.A.U. indoor championships to be held at the 22d Regiment Armory (168 St. and Broadway) on Saturday night.

Herbert has announced his retirement a couple of times in the last few years, but he has always had a change of heart. "I'll keep on running as long as I can keep on winning races," said the star of the Grand Street Boys Association. He showed he was fit and ready when he took part in a couple of training gallops in the special A.A.U. handicaps at the Stuyvesant High School meet last month.

Cage Notes - - -

After a two-year layoff, Fordham resumed basketball with NYU Tuesday afternoon and when the game was over Ram officials must have wondered why they had done such a silly thing.

The Violets, you see, poured it on all the way, winning in a cakewalk, 73 to 45, with Al Grenert tallying 24 points and Sid Tanenbaum accounting for 21. Grenert now leads the city's scorers with a total of 157 points.

* * *

A nationwide survey shows that DePaul's George Mikan is the country's leading basketball scorer with 209 points. In second place is Bill Henry of Rice, who has notched 177 tallies, and in the third spot is Rhode Island's Ernie Calverly, who owns 176. . . . Al Grener. is in fourth place with 157 and Kentucky's big Alex Groza is fifth with 151.

* * *

The Herald Trigune's overseas sports letter, printed Tuesday, calls CCNY the city's best team. . . . Which is certainly giving false information to the servicemen. . . . We like City and all that, but we're afraid St. John's and ILU, if not NYU, must be rate din front. . . . The Beavers may yet DEVELOP into the met area's best team—that is possible—but at the moment they certainly are not, their surprise victory over St. John's last week notwithstanding.

* * *

LIU, with the toughest schedule of any team we know, is many a fan's choice for the top spot in the city rankings and we're not too far in disagreement with this.—LOW.

Resurgent Rangers In Vital Game Tonight

By PHIL GORDON

There's going to be some of the spirit of ye olden days this evening at the Garden when the Rangers skate out on the ice to do battle with the Boston Bruins. These two traditional rivals—the hottest foes in hockey history—used to fight it out for first place. The war has changed slightly, so tonight they'll battle it out for fourth place and a playoff berth. But the fierceness of the duel will not be any less than in other years.

As a result of the most astounding Ranger victory in three years—in which the boys came from behind a 4-1 deficit Tuesday night in Toronto to notch four goals in the last period to beat the Leafs 5 to 4—the Blueshirts are now only two points to the rear of the fourth place Bruins. A victory tonight, then, will put them in a tie and within grasp of their first playoff berth since the outbreak of the war.

Hockey fans were still buzzing this morning over that Ranger line of Ab DeMarco, Hank Goldup and Grant Warwick—the three musketeers in blue—who scored all five Ranger goals Tuesday to notch the season's first Blueshirt victory over the Leafs.

DeMarco, the skinny Italian stickhandling wizard, accounted for two of the goals plus two assists; Warwick slapped in two more and Goldup sank the winning tally and also chipped in for one assist.

This feat plus the fact the boys have been the spearhead of the Ranger offense all season, has hockey fans talking about them in the same breath with the famed Cook-Boucher-Cook line of years back and almost equally great Colville-Shibicky-Colville line of immediate prewar days.

The scoring splurge against the Leafs added four points to DeMarco's total of 25, placing him seventh among the league's high scorers.

* * *

It is obvious that the Rangers stand a very good chance of making the playoffs. Their defense has steadied down somewhat and with this trio making history, even Frankie Boucher is making predictions. However, the Bruins will be tough tonight—especially since their backs will be to the wall.

In four games to date, they've beaten the Rangers twice, tied once and lost once. Their sole defeat came a week ago Sunday. They've tallied 22 goals to the Rangers' 17 in the four games which means tonight's contest will probably also be a high scoring one.

THE PROBABLE LINEUP:

RANGERS	Pos.	BRUINS
1—McAuley	G	Bibeault—1
4—Dill	D	Egan—2
21—Moe	D	Crawford—6
15—DeMarco	C	Cowley—10
8—Warwick	R.W.	Jennings—17
11—Goldup	L.W.	Cain—4
6—B.McDonald	D	Clapper—5
16—Drummond	D	Shewchuk—8
2—K.McDonald	F	Mario—9
5—Hunt	F	Cupolo—11
7—Watson	F	Rossini—12
9—Atanas	F	Gaudreault—14
14—Thurier	F	Smith—15
18—Shack	F	Gladu—19

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talks; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Dorsey Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobe's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamdr Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Sky High, Variety Show
WOR—News; Bundy's Album
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Roy Williams, Songs
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Terry's House Party
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—News Comments
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Barnyard Follies
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Frank Parker, Tenor
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Tena and Tim
WMCA—Adrian Rollini Trio
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WABC—The High Places
WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Studio Music
WABC—News Reports
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—Marines in the Making
WMCA—News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Musical Show
WABC—Feature Story
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—Milt Greene, Songs
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Chick Carter
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Whittemore and Lowe
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Warren Sweeney, News
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Voice of Broadway
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Pan-American Music
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—Whose War?—Sports Talk
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—Victory Is Our Business
WJZ—News Reports
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WABC—Variety Musicale
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:30-WEAF—Bob Burns, Comedy
WOR—Arthur Hale, News
WJZ—Play—Charlie Chan
WABC—Mr. Keen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Frank Morgan Show
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
WABC—Suspense—Play
8:15-WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Dinah Shore Show
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Town Meeting
WABC—Death Valley Sheriff
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WABC—Red Cross Show
WQXR—Worldwide News
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Joan Davis, Jack Haley
WOR—Treasury Hour of Song
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Corliss Archer—Sketch
WMCA—Musical Spotlight
WQXR—Musical Festival
10:00-WEAF—Abbott and Costello
WOR—Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ—Fred Waring Show
WABC—The First Line
10:15-WOR—Talk—Dale Carnegie
10:30-WEAF—Rudy Vallee Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—March of Time
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News
WQXR—Talk—Algernon Black
10:45-WMCA—Musical Encores
11:00-WEAF—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Music of the New World
WJZ—Norman Cordon, Baritone
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WOR, WABC—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Film Front

Union Hall Film Guide Prepared by the CIO

By David Platt

It is only very recently that the screen has been recognized as a powerful educational force in this country. Today, documentary films are used not only in the training departments of the armed services and in schools and colleges but have been used by commercial groups to advertise and sell their wares and by propagandists to pound ideas deep into men's minds. Films can be used either to develop or combat ideas. Labor, of late, has also begun to understand that films provide relaxation and entertainment and create a receptive audience for ideas.

"One picture can tell more than 1,000 words, and pictures often tell stories that cannot as effectively be put into words," runs the introduction to the new 28-page CIO brochure on 16mm sound films suitable for use by unions, schools, and other adult education and community groups.

"The medium of film lends itself exceptionally well to stimulating emotional responses through which beliefs and attitudes are formed or changed," says this informative little movie booklet put out by the CIO Department of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

UNDERSTANDING OUR ALLIES

"Seeing how our allies and enemies live can help us to understand them better. Seeing the destruction aerial attacks have wrought makes our concept of total war more vivid and real and can stimulate our desire to help rebuild these areas. Seeing the conditions in which people work in other lands or even in other parts of our own vast country increases our awareness of the necessity for unity. Seeing history pass before us brings it to life."

One picture can tell more than 1,000 words and I advise you to write for this excellent movie guide which the CIO got up to help create and satisfy a real demand for film programs as an aid to discussion groups. The recommended film list includes "subjects of interest in contemporary life" and at the same time is aimed to present "progressive ideas which are acceptable to trade unionists and their friends."

The seventy-five or more films mentioned in the brochure as available for showing at unions and clubs for a low service charge, deal with such vital topics as Labor History and Problems, The Industrial Front, the Home Front (rationing, nutrition, housing, transportation, child care, the necessity for keeping secret information), the Farm Front, the Fighting Front, Background and History of the War, Anti-Fascism, Reconstruction and the Postwar World, Education, Health and Nutrition.

The CIO movie guide also explains how to operate a projector, where to get projectors and screens, where to get the films. There are enough addresses where such information can be obtained to keep your local or club busy for a year. When you write the CIO in Washington for Union Hall Films, ask for Publication No. 113 and enclose ten cents.

Harry Daniels Art Exhibit Reveals Deep Love of Nature

By ANN SEYMOUR

The exhibit of paintings by Harry Daniels at the British Art Center, through Sunday Jan. 14, adds further evidence to the now well-established case, that there exists throughout the mass of the people an irrepressible urge toward plastic expression that, untutored, often reaches a surprisingly high level of accomplishment.

Here is a man, over fifty years of age, whose leisure time, after his daily task of tailoring, has been given over, since he was sixteen, to painting and drawing. Born in the small village of Kolo, Poland, he has lived in Warsaw, London, Paris and, since 1920, in New York, never neglecting in all his travels to paint, in a very personal way, his own sensitive reaction to the changing scene.

Like so many other unschooled artists of this or other times, his work has, what is called a "primitive," naive quality, (flavored, in Daniels' case, with some urban sophistication). This quality is identified by an affectionate feeling for great detail, carefully organized into flat pattern.

As in the work of other primitives, particularly the French customs official, Rousseau, Daniels manifests a deep love for the moods of nature, for the wonders of the changing seasons. This can be witnessed in the two paintings of the same scene, Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, where he now lives; one rich in autumnal colors, the other catching the desolateness and cold of the winter snow.

LANDSCAPES

Daniels also seems to imply in his landscapes, that, despite architectural differences, so many widely separate places are really similar in character. Peekskill in Fall, might well be Kolo in Fall or the touchingly beautiful Apple Blossom in Poland could easily be seen anywhere in upper New York State.

Consistent with the established "primitive" approach, Daniels often falls back on nostalgia for the past, for things of memory.

We have often observed this nostalgia, not only in Jewish Pirmitives, but as well in the work of many recognized American and European artists of Jewish heritage. Certainly the past in their lives, often filled with persecution and misery, doesn't seem to want or merit such pleasant pictorial reconstruction. There is enough strength, suffering, and deep courage in the lives of their Jewish contemporaries, in all parts of the world, that should demand these artists' expression of them.

Might not Harry Daniels with his keen observation, and his rich experiences, really have given us a deserving record of the Jewish present along with his fine visions of the past?

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FULTON, 46th St., W. of B'way. CI.6-6380

Russia's Songs Have a Vibrant Envoy Here: Tatiana Pobers

By LOLA PAINE

Ambassador of Soviet song—how else can one describe the lovely Tatiana Pobers, Russian soprano who recently made her American debut at Town Hall?

Unknowingly, Miss Pobers herself gave me the idea. "You have a wonderful ambassador of music in Paul Robeson," she said. "The Soviet people love him."

The wonderful thing about Miss Pobers is that she has a rich, mature voice and that she has dedicated it to a major cultural job. As she explained it: "I want to make everyone in America know about Russian music and what the Soviets have done for music. There are so many exciting young composers. They have done so much to continue Russian musical culture. And they are so interested in the music of other people."

We were in her E. 54 St. apartment, a colorfully decorated suite with almost a dozen old icons on the walls. She called me over to the piano and began to sing.

HOMESICK BLUES

It was a song from a recently published Soviet score—words by Langston Hughes, American Negro poet, and music by Marian Koval, a young Soviet composer. The song? Homesick Blues. She sang another one called My People. As her eyes sparkled and her voice poured forth, I got the feeling that she really loves to sing.

Then the questions and answers began to fly. Miss Pobers, an authority on Moussorgski, is enthusiastic and ready to talk about Russian music, but she's pretty modest about herself. We covered a lot of territory, however, so here goes:

Miss Pobers' father, Vladimir Lamm, was a singer to whom front-rank Russion composers brought their new works for introduction. Her uncle, Prof. Paul Lamm, edited the famous original version of Moussorgski's compositions. In fact, Miss Pobers belongs to a famous Moscow family of musicians and scholars who for more than a century were intimately associated with the development of Russian music. Her own education was directed by Gretchaninov, Myaskovski, Prokofieff and other great names in Russian musical history. As we spoke, she named at least eight modern Soviet composers before I could spell out Shostakovitch.

"There's Alexandrov, Shevalin, Shaporin and Krein," she said,

TATIANA POBERS

pointing out that these were among the eight composers whose songs she sang at Town Hall. "I sang songs never heard in America before," she said. "More should be sung."

Russian music, Miss Pobers said again and again, is notable in that it is based on folk songs. To illustrate this, she has worked out three kinds of programs for American audiences. First, there's a program of Glinka, Tchaikovski, Borodin and their contemporaries, who used folk themes as a base. Second, there's the music of Russian national groups, including "wonderful old Jewish music unknown to the whole world," Armenian, Georgian and other people's folk songs. And last, there's the old folk music as found in the operas and symphonies.

"Our new composers try to keep this beautiful tradition of national music," she said, "and they are doing miracles during this terrible war period. Look at this volume of Pushkin's poems set to music," she said, taking up a crisp new Soviet album. "Many of these poems were forgotten. Now they will be heard all over the world."

CAREER IN EUROPE

Miss Pobers began her career at the age of four by singing Carmen while running around the house. "Father became terribly discouraged when he heard me," she said. "It seems that father recognized that the singing was all wrong and tried to teach me—to no avail. 'No, Tatiana,' he said, 'nothing will come of you.'"

In 1918 Mr. Lamm was sent to represent the Russian Red Cross in Geneva, where the family still lives and where Miss Pobers was graduated from a music observatory when she was 12. Thereafter Miss Pobers lived in Switzerland, England and France. She was in Paris when the Nazis marched in.

Miss Pobers never sang in the Soviet Union.

"Yes," she said, "I would dearly love to sing there. But now that I am here and am proud to have my first papers as an American citizen, I would like to sing Soviet music all over America. That is the contribution I want to make in helping friendship between America and the Soviet Union. They are both very great countries. Together they can help make a very great peace."

MOTION PICTURES

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British Wipe Out Tip of Bulge

See Page 3

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, January 11, 1945

Late Bulletins

Red Army Paper Blasts Slurs Of 'Army and Navy Journal'

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UP). — The Soviet Army newspaper Red Star charged today that the American publication, Army and Navy Journal, a privately published magazine, was spreading Hitlerian propaganda by allegedly implying that the German counteroffensive in Belgium was made possible by inactivity of the Red Army and a shift of German units from the Eastern to the Western Fronts.

"It's easy to find the Goebbels trade mark," said Red Star's article, signed by A. Yerusalimsky, "but we sometimes find it where Gaebbels should not have any followers.

"'Strategists' who wrote for this magazine [Army and Navy Journal] pretend that they don't notice either the terror gripping the Germans in connection with the offensive of the Red Army on the southern borders of the Third Reich or the fierce resistance which the Germans are putting up in Hungary, particularly in the region of Budapest.

"The whole world knows the Germans are sparing no means to recapture Budapest and to do it they are bringing into Hungary troops from Holland, among other points. But these inkwell strategists don't want to know about it. They say, 'If nothing is done before the capture of Budapest, Hitler will be able to give Rundstedt reinforcements and postpone our invasion of Germany."

"The purpose of such statements is clear. The author, with the help of lies and slander, is trying to sow seeds of doubt in the Allied camp and arouse their mistrust of the Red Army."

Byrnes Urges Light, Heat Curb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes tonight called for a 68-degree maximum temperatures in all the nation's homes and office buildings, and ordered a partial blackout of display lighting to save 16,000,000 tons of coal annually and avoid possible rationing.

Guatemala Offers 10,000 Troops vs. Nazis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—President Roosevelt today received an offer of 10,000 Guatemalan troops to fight against Germany.

The offer was made at the White House by Jorge Toriello, civilian member of the three-man junta now ruling Guatemala, and the new ambassador, Eugenio Silva. Toriello told reporters as he left that "President Roosevelt said he was very interested in the matter, and is taking it into consideration."

Bristol, Pa. UAW Backs No-Strike Pledge

Special to the Daily Worker

BRISTOL, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Fleetwing Local 130 of the UAW went on record unanimously to uphold the no-strike pledge at a regular membership meeting Monday night. There are 3,000 members in the local. Russell Stanton, local president, stated that "until the last bullet is fired, we of labor will not condone a strike." Executive board members took the floor to state that rescinding the pledge would be not only a tremendous blow to Army morale but a blow to national unity and the entire labor movement.

Tokyo Reports New B-29 Visit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—Three Marianas-based B-29 Superfortresses hit Tokyo with incendiary bombs in a pre-dawn attack today, Japanese broadcasts said, following up Tuesday's attack in which the capital and six other targets were hit.

Western Pacific Typhoon Wrecks 3 Destroyers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UP).—The Navy tonight announced loss of three American destroyers in a typhoon in the western Pacific and loss of seven other smaller craft due to enemy action in the Pacific.

UAW Chiefs in No-Strike Plea

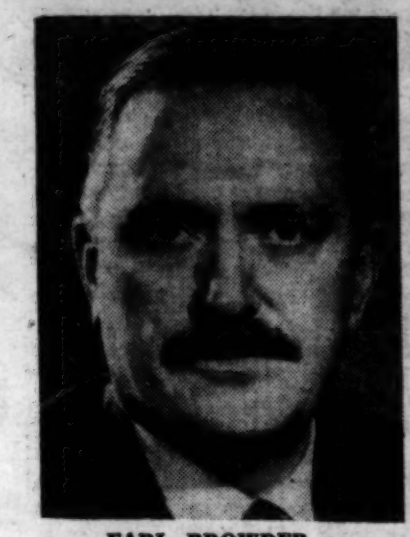
(Continued from Page 2)

convention of the UAW-CIO, which reads as follows: Resolved that this convention reaffirms for the duration of the war the no-strike pledge to the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces and our country." Workers are asked only for a yes or no vote. There is no opportunity for Reuther's reasoning to register.

Another unusual feature of Reuther's speech was an assertion that he did "not question the position of bona fide UAW members" on the issue, irrespective of what side they took, but did oppose "outside interests" seeking to influence policy.

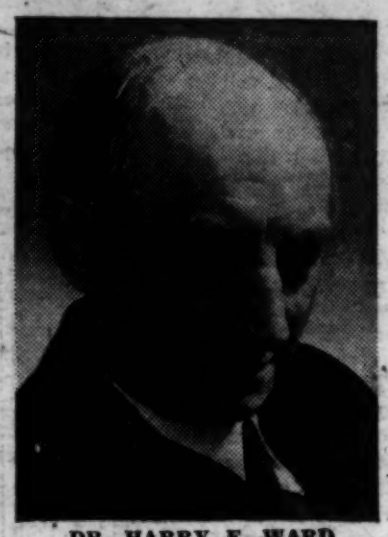
In this way, he attempted to picture the UAW referendum as a strictly inner union affair, bearing no relationship to the rest of labor or the rest of the country.

LENIN RALLY WILL HEAR KEY COALITION PROBLEMS



EARL BROWDER

MOTHER BLOOR



DR. HARRY F. WARD

The Coalition's major problems will be discussed Monday night, Jan. 15, as the Communist Political Association pays public tribute to the memory of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union.

The mass rally, held at Madison Square Garden, will hear Earl Browder, president of the CPA, Dr. Harry F. Ward, noted progressive leader and minister, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran Communist leader and long-time friend of Lenin, James W. Ford, vice-president of the CPA, and Gilbert Green, president of the New York State CPA.

Entertainment will be provided by the Radischev Dance Group, headed by Alex Karaczum, in a new and exciting program of Slavic and other European folk dances. Aubrey Pankey, popular tenor, will sing.

The piling up of major political problems in Europe will lend special interest to Browder's address.

Particular note will be made throughout the rally of Lenin's contribution to America.

The meeting will start promptly at 7:30 p.m. and conclude promptly at 10 p.m.

The Veteran Commander

A GREAT DAY

TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1945, is bound to remain a shining day in American military annals. American troops have landed on Luzon Island in the Philippines, a little more than 100 miles north-northeast of Manila.

One may argue until doomsday about the respective global-strategic importance of the landings in North Africa, Normandy and in Philippines. But this is not the only way to look at the current landing operation on Luzon. The return of American troops to the scene of the heroism of Bataan, to the battlefields where we suffered our initial stinging defeats, has an added and, we might say, transcendent meaning of a purely moral, national character. Luzon was our outpost. We have returned to that outpost after a hard trek of thousands of miles. The Japanese came to Luzon three years ago from Formosa. We came back to Luzon from Pearl Harbor. Look at the map and you will plainly see the answer to the question: who's got the stronger heart and the better "wind"?

The stupendous original landing on Luzon which, according to some reports, involved more men and ships than the original landing in Normandy, is proof not only of our strength and stamina but also shows up as confounded liars those who have been whispering and insinuating that President Roosevelt had "neglected" the Pacific war in favor of the European war. In fact, it appears from the brilliant results achieved in the Pacific that that theater had received more than its fair share of our global effort.

As to the great battle of Luzon which is now starting, it bids fair to become our greatest yet. It will be a contest between approximately half a million men on both sides in a battlefield not only most suited to mechanized warfare but surrounded by both enemy and our own air bases. Thus, in Luzon our marked superiority in technical material on the ground and in the air is bound to weigh against the Japanese more heavily than it did on any one of the other battlefields of the Pacific.

The big question, now that the land battle has been joined, is—will the Japanese fleet come out to attack our fleet protecting the incessant flow of convoys to Luzon, as it did when we landed on Leyte? It would seem that the Japanese fleet must come out and fight again, because the presence of our superior strength on Luzon is virtually tantamount to the final cutting of the Japanese sea lanes from Japan to the south (it is sufficient to point out that Luzon is within fighter range of Formosa). Our landing is not a mere knock on the door of China. It is a violent kick which must reverberate throughout the enemy loot-empire.

• • •

RUNDSTEDT seems to be slowly pulling out of the Belgian salient. It is now clear (and has been confirmed by high American military authorities, such as Gen. Bradley) that the Germans have lost their gamble in the west. Their losses are higher than ours and they have not achieved a single strategic objective of any importance. This department is happy that it did not deceive its readers on that score.